Childhood Lead Poisoning- A Silent Poison

April 19-20, 2023
Presenting To

Attendees 30th Annual Arizona Immunization Conference Ginny De La Cruz | Program Manager



Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this presentation, learners should be able to:

- ✓ Describe ADHS' screening recommendations
- ✓ Understand sources, routes and health effects of lead exposure
- ✓ Understand follow-up recommendations for children with elevated blood lead levels

WHO SHOULD BE TESTED FOR LEAD?

Screening Recommendations

- CDC recommends that all children be tested for lead at 1 and 2 years of age or 2-6 years old if not previously tested
- 2. All children on AHCCCS are required to get a blood lead test.
- 3. All recent immigrants, foreign adoptees, and refugee children ages 6 to 16 years should receive a blood lead test.

WHY DO WE NEED TO TEST CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 6?

Why are young children so sensitive to lead toxicity?

- Children under the age of six years are especially at risk
- They are highly exposed due to the hand to mouth activity. Hence most young children get lead poisoning by ingesting it.



Health Effects

Exposure to lead can have a wide range of effects on a child's development and behavior:

- delayed growth
- hearing loss
- > intellectual disabilities
- behavioral issues
- > seizures, coma, and even death

The only way to know if a child has lead poisoning is through a blood lest!



Interpreting Results

- BLLs are measured in micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (μg/dL).
- ◊ A reference level of 3.5 μg/dL is used to identify children with blood lead levels that are in the 97.5th percentile.

Recent Case Study

9 month old refugee child

Initial elevated capillary blood lead level of 18.1 µg/dL

Lead content was so high that it was above the quantifiable range on the lab instrument





Other sources of lead

- Soil
- Imported glazed pottery
- Mexican candy
- Folk medicines
- Antiques
- Certain jobs and hobbies
- Travel



PUBLIC HEALTH ACTION: WHAT DO WE DO?

Enhance blood lead surveillance

Ensure blood lead testing and reporting

 Case Management of children with elevated blood lead levels

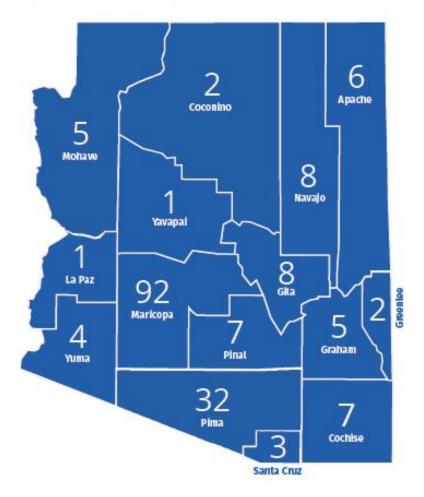
SCOPE OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING IN ARIZONA

In 2021, **183** Arizonan children under the age of 6 years had BLLs at or above the BLRV

Of these, 145 had their first reported BLL \geq the BLRV in 2021

Case Distribution Across the State

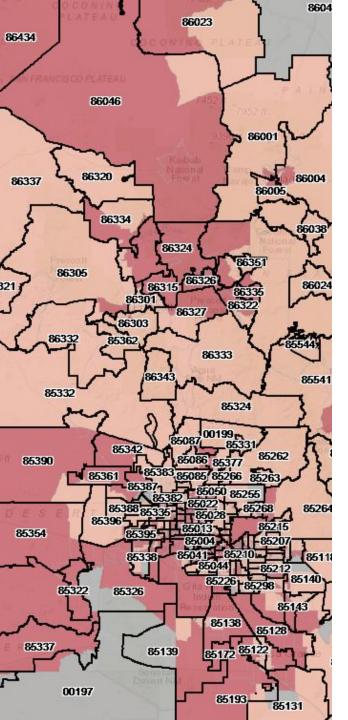
This map shows the distribution of unique children under the age of 6 years reported with a venous blood lead level at or above the BLRV in 2021.



AZ Blood Lead Testing Rates



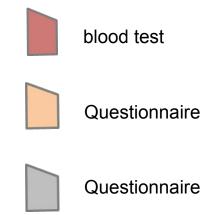




High Risk Areas in Arizona

Mapping tool:

www.azhealth.gov/leadmap



2018 Zip Code List

2018 Targeted Lead Screening Plan

Case Management



Reminders for follow-up testing

Educate parents

Offer limited lead investigations and environmental sampling

Referrals

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

- All children identified with elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) should receive:
 - ✓ Follow-up blood lead monitoring
 - Assessment of nutritional status (Calcium, iron, vitamin C) and developmental milestones
 - Education on lead poisoning

Follow-up test within

if EBLL is

μg/dL.

3 months

3.5-9

1-3 months

10-19

Neurodevelopmental assessment

2 weeks - 1 month

20-44

- ✓ Lab work: Rule out iron deficiency & prescribe iron if needed
- Consider abdominal X-ray (with bowel decontamination if indicated)

ASAP

≥ 45

Chelation therapy considered, [Contact poison control (800) 222-1222] for guidance



Bringing Community Partners together- Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition

- State Medicaid-AHCCCS
- Refugee Resettlement Agencies
- HUD Grantees such as the City of Phoenix Lead Abatement Program
- Home Visiting Programs
- Early Headstart Programs
- WIC

Take Away Messages

- We recommend that providers test all their patients
- Children are vulnerable to the effects of lead exposure, but it is entirely Preventable
- Many resources are available for both Providers and families

RESOURCES

- USB Provider Toolkit (Lego Brick)
- Waiting room posters (English and Spanish)
- Brochures and Handouts:

 https://www.azdhs.gov/preparedne-ss/epidemiology-disease-control/lea-d-poisoning/index.php#brochures-h-andouts









Questions, Thoughts, Comments?



THANK YOU

Ginny De La Cruz | CLPPP-Manager

healthyhomes@azdhs.gov | 602-364-3118

azhealth.gov

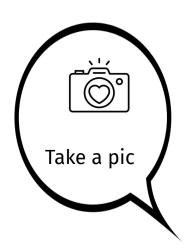
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